

Diary of

Trip from Cape Town

to

March 10 1880 to

E. W. Nelson

~~Took 3 dogs from my garden place
paid for 1 2 path. drill
" " " " "
Left 3 dogs in their places~~

OK

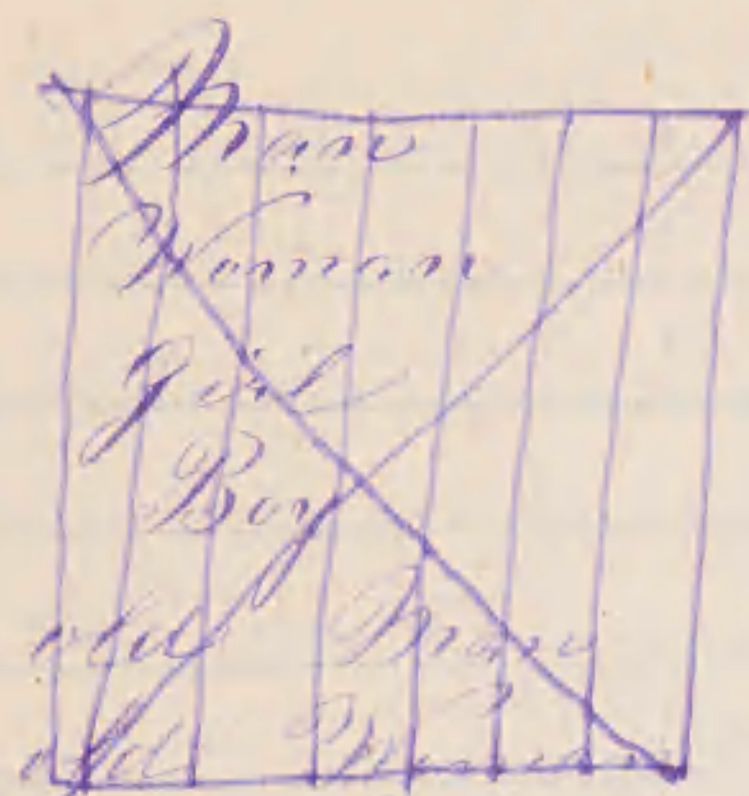
March 10, 1880^W Wednesday
Chit'kut - 15 People

The entire morning was spent
in securing a fresh set of dogs
and preparing for our trip.

We got off at last and proceeded
in a westerly direction along
the west side of the long point which
reaches out from the main
land to form Cape Dodge.

This side of the point is formed
by a succession of small
rocky capes from 100 to 200
ft. high. Our fresh dogs

went along rapidly notwithstanding the rather hummocky road
and the temperature was mild and
a light south wind made travelling
very pleasant. About 6 or 7
miles from our last village
we met two sleds with a
half dozen natives from the
coast near Asiatic. One of



The sleds with most of the men
 were on a trading trip and so
 they turned back with us and
 passing some people from Cod
 fishing near two barabaras
 in a small bay we rounded
 the next point and at 4 P.M.
 reached the above named village
 consisting of a half dozen
 houses built exactly as before
 described. There is a cashim and about
 25 people here at present, all the
 latter are from farther along
 the coast, having been forced to come
 here for some cods and Crabs as
 they were suffering for food at
 their own place near Aziak.

The crabs are very plentiful here and
 as we came near we passed
 several people watching holes in
 each person having several, the
 lines having a fish tied to its
 lower end and then sunk to
 the bottom the upper end is tied
 to a small stick ~~tied to the~~
 stuck in the snow.

Soon after we arrived a man and
 woman brought in about 25
 crabs just caught and averaging
 about 3 lbs each the largest must
 have weighed at least from 6 to 8
 lbs and was a fine yellow. The
 females are all stocked with
 eggs at present and are about $\frac{1}{2}$
 as large as the males.

We had been under shelter only
 long enough to get the Chynik
 under way when a violent
 storm from the SW began with
 the temperature $+20^{\circ}$ and lasted

all the evening -
From Cape Darby as far as we
went the hills are lower than to
the east of Golovina Bay and
are perfectly bare of trees and bushes
from this village along the coast
for 3 or 4 miles toward the
Cape drift wood is extremely
abundant the logs and roots of trees
projecting from the snow along
the beach like a ~~chev~~^{chev} ~~de~~ ^{de} ~~fine~~

Thursday March 11 - 15 People
Tupikak - Temperature +30°
with a southerly gale and snow
in the morning, toward noon
the wind moderated and the
snow was replaced by fog.

We started about midday and
travelled on along the coast
which as we passed close along
the points I could see ~~was~~
was composed of a rocky wall

formed by a succession of
cliffs upon which great numbers
of ~~Lomina~~ ~~murres~~ murres nest in
summer.

A couple of Ravens gliding
along the faces of the cliffs were
the only living things seen.
After dark we rounded a
high rocky bluff 150 or 200 ft
high and turning into a small
bay arrived at the above named
place consisting of four houses
occupied by about a dozen
people. The road was miserable
all day and we were exhausted
by the time we arrived and
getting through a hearty supper
we got to bed about midnight.
The next to the last bluff we passed
is called Atthupigut from
the great number of murres
(Atth'pa) which nest there.
Tupikak is about 20 m. from Chituk.

Friday March 12, 1880

Ok pik to'lik 10 people

Woke rather late to find the weather still foggy with a south wind.

Started after Tommy had bought some tanned seal skins and sawhide cord or "remain" made from tanned seal skin.

The coast continued the same rocky cliffs for six or eight miles.

When the hills receded leaving a low flat between them and the water, just by the last hill

we passed a single house occupied by a half dozen people and

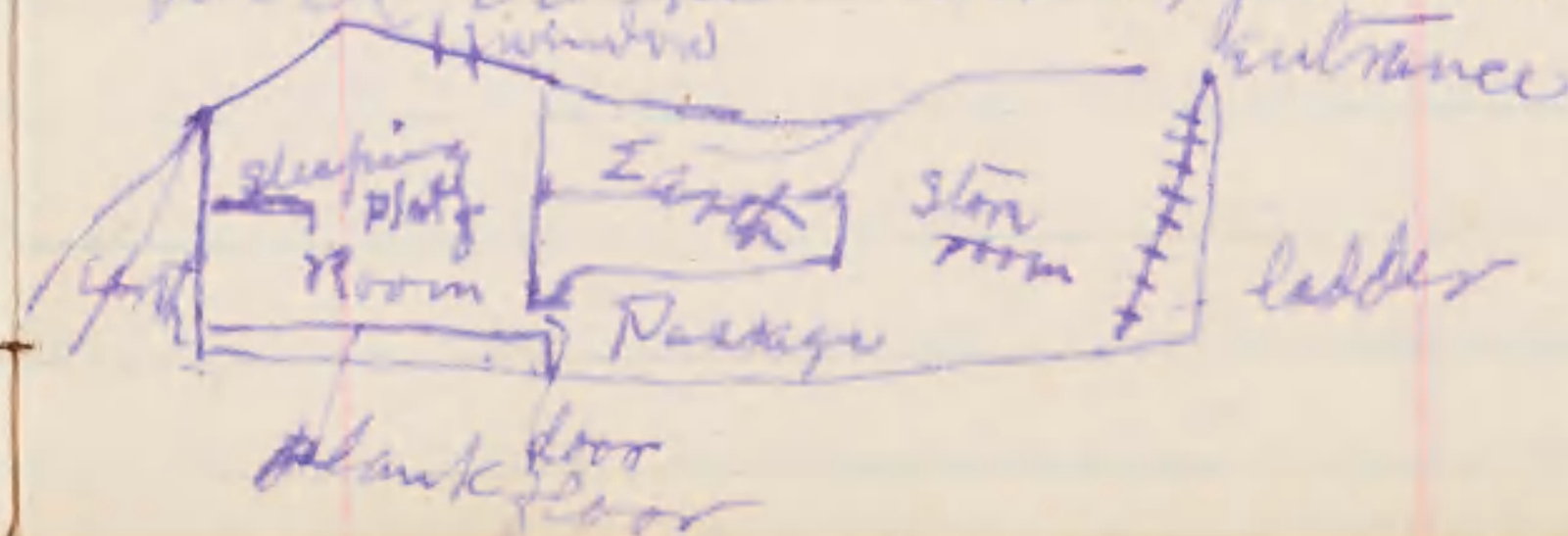
following a track plentifully strewn with drift wood along which are a surprising number of summer houses and frames

for drying fish (small salmon) we reached the above named village the middle of the

P.M. after making only about 12 miles over a very bad road. The last hour we were accompanied by a light south gale accompanied by driving snow. We were soon installed in the best of the two occupied houses and the snow rattling over the gut skin window in the roof made us congratulate ourselves upon reaching shelter.

Tom Cods are plentiful here so we have no care about dogfish and can let the weather do its worst, as it has tried ever since I left St. M.

The houses here are different from those seen so the following diagram will be the best explanation.



From the store room two passages diverge beside the one shown, one to another house and another to a small room some 8 by 10 ft used only for cooking which is all done here, In the village in which we stopped last night each barrabara has a Cook house.

At this place the houses are small only about 10 by 12 ft but they are kept very clean for native houses —

The people we are stopping with are the most hospitable we have yet seen and in consequence we are made more comfortable than usual. Toward evening we were surprised upon going out to find a fine rain falling with the temperature risen to $+34^{\circ}$ this is fine as it will pack the snow

and give us an excellent road as soon as it freezes again.

Saturday March 13 —

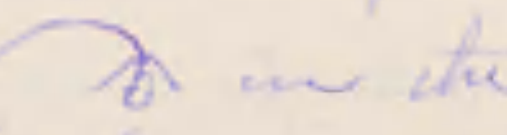
I I mük tū gūk shük 30 People

Warm and foggy - The camp only just at freezing in the first part of the day. At 9 a.m. we started and travelled along the sea coast on a soft miserable road all day. The shore is strewn with a great amount of drift wood while scattered all along every few hundred yards are the summer houses used while the natives are salmon fishing. These shelters are made by standing small logs up in the form of a hollow cone with a sleeping platform raised on one side. Several piles of logs here and there showed the graves of those who had died here and are

unusually large cone of logs
with a long log projecting over
all marks the spot where
a shaman had himself burned
^{alive} a year ago last summer.
Our natives said that many
shamans had themselves burned
to ashes (alive) and then returned
alive and unharmed, even their
clothes were not injured. But this
one made some mistake about
the wood or something else
and after he was burned he
came back to his original form
clothes and all but there was a
small burn on his shoulder
and he never became alive so
the body rested on its funeral pile
and they erected the above named
shelter over it.

About 4.30 P.M. a driving snow
storm set in and turning
from the coast at 6.30 P.M.

we crossed a short portage
and striking the coast again
passed an old village and
about a mile beyond reached
the above named place
consisting of 8 houses and
about 25 to 30 people several
Kaviragmuts and King Is.
men with the usual coast
stations here.

The coast is low and flat
back some distance to
the low hills, upon these
hills and even along the
beach the ~~egg~~ mammoths are
abundant and small sticks
3 or 4 ft. long of willow or alder
were seen all along the
shore ~~on~~ each being an
old mammoth trap which is set
as follows  in the runways.
At the village we found
fish etc very scarce so our

dogs had a poor feed and
a fine rain setting in
in the evening we are
fearing we may have to
lay over here tomorrow.
The houses here are made
exactly as in the last village.

I met the gikluk

Sunday 9 March 1881

The rain lasted all night
and in the morning
changed to a fine, a coarse
wet snow with fog.

We managed to buy enough
fish and oil to feed the dogs so
we can lie over here
if necessary, though the next
village is near.

I spent the morning in buying
ethnological specimens and
secured some fine things very
cheaply. We leave here

that food is scarce upon Agiak
and there has been a famine
on King Is and among the
Kaviraks so that from both
these people many are gathered
along the coast here and beyond
and on Agiak.

The weather cleared a little in
the afternoon and as the water
was dripping through everywhere
into our quarters we

decided to start and at 3:40 PM

we started in a dense
fog. Travelling along the
same kind of coast as yesterday
we saw many summer huts
and in one place I saw a large
box raised about 5 feet above
the ground by four tall corner
posts as follows. A native
told me this was the grave of
a Shaman who used to breathe
fire from his mouth while

alive. About 5 miles from
our starting place we reached
some hills at the foot of which
is a large summer village
a half mile beyond which
is Cape Nome terminating in
a small round hill about
150 to 200 ft. high. Passing around
this, in about 10 minutes we
arrived at the village of
where we put up in better quarters
than yesterday.

Monday March 15

Ai ya' chū rük 60 people
The morning opened fine and
clear and the temperature
below freezing.

There are a number of men here
from King Is. and I have decided
to lay over a day to secure a
vocabulary from them.
The entire morning was

spent in buying ethnological
specimens, some fine things
were obtained.

To the north west Aziak can be
plainly seen lying like a
great snow drift upon the ice.
The large crabs before mentioned
are excessively abundant here
and Tom Cods are also plentiful.
A boy brought me in a preserved
specimen of *Colaptes auratus*
in the morning, and a number
of people, mostly old men and
boys, are wearing the parkies
of Cormorant and Murre skin.
The small marmot is also
extremely abundant here.

King Is. Vocabulary
obtained from natives of that
Island spending the winter at
the above named village

- 1 ung tũ
- 2 a'ũ nũk
- 3 mĩ gĩk hlũk
- 4 nĩ ak chũn nũk
- 5 mĩ gĩk'hlũ áy ỹk
- 6 tũg'gũ gũ gũ
- 8 a'gũ gũ
- 10 wũnga wũgũ
- 11 wũnga nũ lĩ a'gũ
- 12 kĩ tũn rũ khũ
- 14 a'wũ gũ brother
- 16 ỹng ỹ pũ ỹtũ cũũ gũ
- 17 tũg lĩ ỹ gũ
- 18 ~~nũ a'kũt~~ a'kũn rũng
- 19 nũ a'kũt
- 20 i'kĩ lĩt
- 21 tũ ak
- 22 nĩ a'kũ a'
- 23 Chũ klũ gũ
- 24 kĩ nũk

- 25 kũ gũ
- 26 Chũ nũk
- 27 ỹr ỹk
- 28 nũ tũk'ũ nũk
- 29 kũng nũ
- 30 tũ gũ
- 31 kũ nũ tũ tũt
- 32 tũng mĩt
- 33 kũng ỹ chĩt
- 34 tũl'ỹk
- 35 ỹg'ũ rũt
- 36 ỹn nũg tũng ỹt
- 37 kũb lũg
- 38 kũ gĩt
- 39 kũ tũ gũk
- 40 Chũg ỹ gĩt
- 41 nũ nũk
- 42 wũ tũg'ũt wũ tũng ỹt
- 43 nũ nũk
- 44 ỹ tũ gũt
- 45 nũp gũng tũ ỹ gĩt
- 46 Chũng nũt
- 47 nũ nũ tũ ỹk

49 Auk
 49 nua nua
 50 tu nuu a' d'ok
 51 ~~ak' d'ok to ok~~
 52 au i' kut
 53 l'at n'at
 54 l'at n'at a' d'ok
 55 l'at n'at (l'at n'at a' d'ok)
 56 Chut k'at
 57 l'at n'at a' d'ok
 58 l'at n'at a' d'ok (l'at n'at a' d'ok)
 59 Chut k'at
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 62 l'at n'at a' d'ok
 63 l'at n'at a' d'ok
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10 inu i nău nău yōk & atau tāk
20 in nya i năk
30 " " " kalin i k ahi pōn
40 Ma p t e i pō p i ~~ak~~ āk
50 pūnā t e i p i ā
60 t e i t e i t e i p i ā
70 t e i t e i t e i p i ā
80 t e i t e i t e i p i ā
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120 t e i t e i t e i p i ā
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140 t e i t e i t e i p i ā

road zū mēt
track (game) ap'kō tē
dog kām k'it
wolf ā māp'ik
Walrus k'āp'it
Mammoth Chik'vuk
Walrus ā vuk
over when k'āp'it
wait nā hām
after to paddle āng vuk tū tū
to row āng i bū tū tū
to lost k'ā mēt p'it
are you sick? t'ā t'ā t'ā t'ā

oil lamp mū vuk
oil tū k' vuk
paddle āng vuk
oar i bū
sail āng i bū tū tū
7 mētāns ā k'ā tē
gloves ā g'at
white ptarmigan ā p'ā v'it
large Crow k'ā k'it

window i l'ik
door p'āp
to boil i vā nū tū
porkie ā t'ā g'it
pants nū l'ik
hood nā shuk
white man ā l'ik shat vuk
What is that? Chā nū tū nā
are you want? Chū shuk p'it
my dog nā nā nā i bū tū tū
my tobacco nā k'ā k'it

Cachim k'āp'it
do you want that?
i bū tū p'it

Tuesday March 16 -
Chit'na g'aid 20 people

Started at 9 A.M. upon
a fine road and continued
about 15 miles along the coast
to a small village called
Uvich. The village contains two
occupied houses, ^{ten people} one family
of King Islanders and one
of the original coast people
here. We stopped for tea
and I secured a number
of interesting specimens.
We obtained a few dried
salmon trout which roasts
over the fire over a stick.
Afterwards we continued
on about 5 miles farther
to another village of
two houses (see heading)
occupied by King Islanders
and a few natives and

Kavirato. There are few good
food crops here but the large
Cassava very plentiful
and the men have killed
several seals lately and
there is no lack of food.
A dog followed us from
the first village and
coming up to the sleds attacked
the dogs then ran off in an
aimless way. The natives
warning of my gun and
calling out that he was bad.
Then the dogs have this
disease & their bile communicates
it to other dogs and all die.
After we reached this place
he came along and I bag
the man about him and
they saved the lives of our
dogs. This disease is quite
frequent, the dogs seeming
to be affected by a virus

of madness but have
no snow water nor
do they use trapping and
farming at the mouth
but they go skinning
with a sudden air and
suddenly attack others
and even people but what
the effect is in this case
I could not learn.

As we came along the
coast the land could be
seen extending back
toward the shore and
then rising from low round
hills to low mountains
some of the peaks of which
were evidently extinct
volcanic craters.

The beach continued
with drift wood but
in less abundance
than on the other side

of Cape Nome and some
summer villages were
also passed but in much
smaller numbers than
on the other side of the
Cape.

The ~~houses~~ ^{10 people} 2 houses ^{10 people} where
we stop are constructed
as in the last described
village but have a common
entrance and the cooking
is done in the houses.
About 4 PM a light
snow began falling and
continued all the way
but the moon in its 2^d
quarter showed through
so we hope for a pleasant
day tomorrow.

A deep emptying into
the sea here and upon the
opposite (right) going down bank
is a summer paddling

Village

Wednesday March 17

Aziak Is. ~ 50 People

About 9 A.M. we got off
and at 1 P.M. reached an
occupied house close
to the Cape opposite Aziak
and about 17 or 18 miles
from our sleeping place.
Seeing this we went on
and about 5 miles
beyond reached another
house close to the Cape.
We hoped to get a few fish
here for our dogs but
were disappointed.

The old man who owned the
place allowed us to stop
all night and when we
told him we had no dogs
he told us some boiled
Crab and Eccalia.

The Cape here is high

and rocky and a small
stream empties into the
sea and makes its course
through the soil to cutting
a deep ravine through
the hills.

Leaving this place we went
directly across 8 miles to
Aziak which is a high
rocky flat topped island
with the exact form of an
inverted pyramid
with the village on the N.E. point.
At we were about half way
across the village could

be seen on the side of
the hill one house above
the other. To the north of the
village the point of the island
rises in high rocky ledges
and the entire island is
composed of a mass of
rock upon which the

Natives say not a shrub
grows and scarcely any
grass.

As we drew near the
the clouds broke up to the
W. and NW. and the sun
shining through a rift
made a beautiful scene
upon the mainland.
The snow-capped
peaks shimmering in
a clear silvery white
while dull gray masses
of fog slides about the
valleys and down the
sides. Above the northern
horizon a widening belt
of clear light green
disappeared at each moment
while overhead the leaden
clouds gathering to the
south broke into scattered
masses letting glimpses of the

blue show through.
To the seaward deep indigo
clouds hung over the water
against which the
snow-covered island
stood out in sharp relief.
Extending away from
the northward the undulating
hills seemed to form a
long finger pointing to
the land. I had no time to
reach the village.
I called the natives down
and the sleds were pulled
up the steep bank to the
houses when we fed our
dogs in harness with stuff
we brought along as the
natives are working
provisions here and said
they had nothing for them to
eat. In the evening
the chief came in and

wished us to stop tomorrow
and said they would find
us and give us in the
evening wished to give us
a dinner in the evening.
The people complained
we had wished to stop.
As it was late the chief
asked if we wished to
return and we answered
yes, when he immediately
told all the people who had
as usual crowded in to
leave, which they did at
once.

Agiak Thursday March
March 19

Arose in the morning to
find the temperature -4
with a high North wind
driving the snow about
with clear sky over

Head.

Found to be a pine across with
9 arches the upper finished.
But I have not cut the main

We congratulated ^{on success}
upon our being under shelter.
Lemuel began trading furs
mainly mainly rawhide cords
and other goods of native
make.

I have seen several seals
back seal skins about here
and along the coast, the
natives say they are very
rare here and but little
seen elsewhere about
King Is. The natives prize
them for bags to contain
clothing etc. and they certainly
are very handsome when
in good condition the
silvery gray contrasting
well with the deep brown

or chestnut of the saddle
All the P.M. I was saving
ethnological specimens and
obtained some very fine
things, some of the ivory
carvings being very fine.
In the evening the chief
sent a messenger to
invite us to the Cashim
to witness a dance in our
honor. It was about two
hours before dark that
we entered and a few
later that the dance was
finished. There were 6
of men and 6 of women
in the front of the Cashim
in place as usual of
being in the back.
The first dance was
by a half dozen men
among whom was the
chief and the motions

and song were the
same as well along the
coast at least to the
Hu Kon Mouth.
Two of the dancers wore
birdskin flippers around
the head one made from
the skin of the rare
Columbian aboucin with
the bill projecting over the
forehead, the other the
white breast of the same
with a Gyrfalcon's wing
feather standing up on
the front. The back part
of the costumes were
to be used for the women
among the men and women
needles for the women
when we entered and the
dancers soon after each
made us a small present
when we were supposed

to be made citizens of
the place according to
the usage. A couple of
dancers, two men and
two women like the women
at Unalakleet were
then seen after which
came a dance by a boy
and girl in which the
motions were greatly
varied, now posturing
with the body inclined
to one side and then to
another and then in
almost the same
manner of the movements
being very graceful and
perfect time being taken
between each ~~step~~ ^{figure} to the
drum.

After this the long bench
along the front of the
room was occupied by

9 women and girls who
sat with their legs crossed
to the ankles and all rested
to the waist, facing along
lengthwise of the bench.
The song and drums began
and the women ~~se~~ ^{replied}
by posturing with the song
head and body in a perfect
series of rhythmic
complicated to describe but
the effects, their white arms
and bodies in various
motion now passing to one
side and then to the other
bowing waving their arms
etc in sharp relief against
the white back of the smoke
background well was very
pleasing and the perfect
time to the song and drums
added to the effect.
Each dance lasted two or

five minutes when it
was followed by a new song
and new set of motions
repeated between 20 and 30
times being performed,
the first wire was sold
the last and were used for
the dances were by far
the best and most complicated
I have yet seen.

The following sketches give
a fair outline of some
of the movements.



Agist Valley

March 29

Arose in the morning to
find a high, grey, sun
the sun the filling the air
with driving snow with
the sun shining brightly
overhead. The temperature
being below zero in the early
morning but later rising
a little above.

As the wind was too strong
to face and the Chief promised
to see our dogs were fed
we stopped all day. I
continued inspecting ethnological
specimens but the cream
of the lot was obtained yesterday
and I found it very difficult
to get any seal and walrus
skins as their hunting season
is at hand and they are so
near starvation here now.

that they fear to part with
their spears as they will need
them to gain food.

There are at several small
places on the coast where
are a number of King
Islanders and the natives
give them the name of being
great thieves, this was
proven today as one stole
a knife from my box.

While I was waiting and
afterwards when I made
a demand for it the Chief
then sent a boy for it and
it was restored. Later an

old man from the same
island whom we had allowed
to come with us from
Oupe Home (and I carried
his baggage upon my sled)
was sitting close by me
and I had bought a

small piece of ivory work
and put it in a small
basket when he abstracted
it and offered it for sale a
second time. I recognized
the specimen and making
inquiries found I was
right. I then took him
by the arm and told him
to get out of the place at
the same time keeping
my eye upon him as he went
as like all the men here
he wore a long knife upon
his thigh; but having my
revolver handy in my
pocket I was prepared for
resistance. At first his
face became dark with
anger but seeing I was
in earnest he picked up
his mittens & gave the ivory
and left and did not

show himself again
Nor did the one who was
detected in stealing
the knife.

The natives along this
part of the coast are
great rascals and
reckless regarding the
lives of others, In the
Cachum last night we
saw four or five birds
scarce of ugly knife
wounds upon the chest
here and several others
were marked the same
way. At this place however
the natives are comparatively
honest and to a great extent
inoffensive but those
from King Is. are real
cruel and upon the
Islands and at Cape
Por. of walls they are still

worse. The effect to a great
extent of the large amount
of Whiskey they get from the
Hokaleos and other vessels
trading there.

The ~~steep~~ steep rocky side
of the mt. back of the village
is covered with a large
number of graves marked
by small piles of wood
over the pile of bones
with which the the bodies
are covered, but I saw no
implements or ornaments
above the graves as is
usual along the coast to the
south. The white droning
(*Cuniculus torquatus*) is
common along the coast
Mto. as the large number
of skins I saw here proved
and the natives testified to
their abundance.

The high N.W. wind has
opened a number of
long cracks along the
glacier front of the ice.
The Cassin's here is built
exactly as in the villages
up to top.
The drums and bladders
mainly had shapes as follows
of one of which I bought.

Saturday March 2 D
Chit na za he
At 10.45 AM we started
from Agiak and made
across to the first village
on the main land where
we stopped for tea and I
bought some specimens.
We then went on and after
a few minutes at the
next house we made

good time over a fine road
until about 11 AM when
we reached the above named
place where we could
stop but a very poor
rest for our day although
we had an abundance of
Crabs. morning
Yesterday, Sunday, the
Indians who was in the house
without laughing anything.
She had just come with
me from Cape Nome and
was large with child, about
noon she was out to get
her and in about half day
her was delivered a fine
baby in a few minutes they
sent in for a carter, I think
I had bought to place in the
boy's mouth as a symbolical
feeling upon something that
would make him a good

hunter. They brought
me a small bird I had
seen. Putting it back
in the sick room.

Sunday March 3rd
At 10 AM we went
out to the river to return
morning. During the afternoon
and to the boat a number
of articles in his line
after which we left.
The sun shining with dazzling
brightness upon the water.
Crews made it necessary
for us to wear goggles.
At noon we reached two
houses about 4 miles from
our starting place and
stopped to lunch upon crabs
(and frozen corn cobs raw)
and secured a number of
fine specimens.

mainly from a Kanak who
lives there. We then
at about 5 PM reached
the village just north of Cape
Horne where we stopped for
the night and worked to
kill a lot and then a dog
to take very rapidly accumulating
specimens to Solovina Bay.
A trifling fall of snow last
evening made the trip at
night more travelling with
our heavily loaded sleds
very difficult, the road was
scraping the snow like
sand.

Thondge 7/2/2001
 At ya Chih reganet
 Aroba early but 27m to
 on the side of the branch
 in a corner from the south
 I will take advantage of
 the day however by adding
 an additional vocabulary
 list

- Vocabulaire obtenu de...
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- 2. Káng si gāi niē
- 3. Káng si gāi niē
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- 35 Ar i gait
- 36 En nu gait
- 37 Ka hick
- 38 Ka pō
- 39 Ka tō gait
- 40 Chiao, k' d' gait
- 41 Noh nūh
- 42 T' d' gait
- 43 Hē d'
- 44 T' d' gait
- 45 En nu gait
- 46 Chiao nūh
- 47 T' d' gait
- 48 Ar hick
- 49 Nūh nūh
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- 58 Kāp' h' d' m' d' m'
 - 59 Chiao hick
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Wednesday March 23

Left Kaituma

We have about 2500 lbs of
meat & some other provisions
and also some of our
equipment. I had to carry our
accumulated stock.

The road was in poor
condition and a beautiful
view of the mountains
was seen from the road.

pleased travelling I have
not enjoyed before. This
trip. At about 9 am we
reached Iquitos to take
lunch we stopped for an
hour and bought a few
articles and then went
on stopping for tea at
first night we stayed at the mouth
of the Anaitup then on
again until about 3:30

P.M. When we struck
across a bay toward the
point called Aithuligit
leaving the small village
and the bay is very large.
Just at sunset we reached
a small village on the single
road on the west side of
the point. From here to
Cape Horn the route takes
a circle back from the
coast enclosing a flat
marshy bay like that from
~~the~~ 2 1/2 miles in the middle
back from the coast
then into a low round
and bare with higher and
more precipitous ridges
back in the interior.
Reaching Aithuligit we
reached the above named
place at dark, the dogs
completely exhausted from

The road was hard & full
of holes 45 miles over
a not very good road.
After a report of sheep jack
with seal oil in lieu of
butter and tea minus
sugar, both butter and
sugar were, however, sent out
of course, we went
to bed.

Wednesday March 24
~~Chai Chai~~ Chai Chai

After doing some trapping
in the morning we left
about 10 AM and travelled
all day until about 5 PM
over a very bad road to
the above named village
which we had intended
to take tea at but the dogs
were so exhausted that
they staggered as they
dragged their heavy load

over the frosted snow
for though the day was clear
and pleasant the ~~temp~~
temperature kept in the
vicinity of zero and below
all day and the much
snow scraped like sand
on the runners.

So we decided to stop here
all night and finish the
distance to Cape Barby in
the morning.

Thursday March 25
Chai Chai

In the morning I attempted
to do some trading for
specimens but to my surprise
I secured nothing from the
people whatever and as
they had offered some good
things when I passed here
before and I had told them
to await my return.

suppose this dog was
needed and closed the
trading box and left them
after my sled was loaded
if they brought something
but I refused to buy and
left them to wait a second
opportunity, meanwhile they
can spend their ordinary
for the natives or always
glad to dispose of their animal
belongings for goods which
they need and can only obtain
otherwise by paying fur to
me. After three hours
travel over a better road
than yesterday we reached
the above named place
where we put up to prepare
for the return to St. Michael.

Sept 14th Trip
Friday March 26th

Remained in the all day to
rest the dogs.

I secured a lot of specimens
and bought a supply of
seal blubber for dog food.
We made a soup of some
seal meat and fat, it
was excellent being a good
feeding food. I gave
it to the dogs. Tomorrow I
shall now begin a
piece of fresh seal meat
and go hunting and have
done several times before.
Before the fire place in
all the houses are placed
upright ^{upright} large flat stones
generally square or oval
above and the lower part
set in the ground. These form
a guard to prevent the

draft from the door
striking directly upon the
fire and driving the
fire smoke into the room.
[1st floor]

Inuit Saturday
March 27-

We stayed today & on
account of bad weather
and to complete preparations
for our trip down as we
have some trouble in getting
an extra team of dogs and
I must have one to carry
my purchases.

Niivoituk Chapuk
Sunday March 28-
Started at 10 a.m. in a
fog that hung about the
mountain and toward them
had everything from via

Rounding Cape Darby
we headed up the bay a little
and started to make a portage
across the opposite point.
After 2 1/2 hours travel we
reached the summit upon a
gradual slope of about
50 or 60 miles, the only vegetation
seen being grass and moss
and then a stunted willow.
The fog was extremely dense
when we reached the top and
the natives became lost and
after over an hour led us
back to our old track. They
then took us a round
about course for some hours
and then admitted they were
completely lost. I took my
compass and taking an exact
direction it was but a
short time when we reached
a creek bed down which

we advanced rapidly and
soon came in sight of the
snowy forest clothing the
eastern base of the hills which
under the fog which covered the
entire tops we saw with relief
the white, ice covered sea
while in the distance
large black patches of
water between ice fields.
After half an hour
travel through snows
and willows along the
coast we came
out onto beach at 5 PM
after losing nearly the
entire afternoon on
the hills.

As there was no village
nearer than the one before
us we were compelled
to go on until far into
the night. The dogs became

exhausted and barely
dragged the sleds along.
One of my dogs became
so fatigued that I turned
it loose when it lay down
and refused to go farther.
After passing point after
point upon which the
trees were dimly seen
in the fog and darkness
we were at last thankful
when we reached the
village after midnight.
As we had eaten nothing
since early morning and
had been pushing the sleds
and walking a great
part of the time we were
nearly as exhausted as
the dogs.

In great despatch we
placed the sleds upon a scaffold
out of the dogs reach and

giving the dogs what
we could get together
we were just entering
the house when several
men returned from far
and to sea when they
had been cutting up
a large seal killed during
the day.

We soon had the tea
kettle boiling and
with some flapjacks and
a wonderful supply of
fresh seal meat roasted
upon sticks we enjoyed
a perfect banquet and
were quickly fast
asleep, though not before
8 a.m.

His visit chaps a duck
Monday March 29.
Arose late and as the
dogs were exhausted

from yesterday's work
we decided to lay over
and give them an opportunity
to recover.

The time was profitably
employed however as I secured
a lot of unusually fine
ethnological specimens.
Some of the articles being
among the best I have ever
secured some extra dogs
and a man to accompany
us to the Reservoir St. M.
We are prepared to make a
quick trip if the weather
keeps fine as it gives promise.
The sun shone brightly
all day and during the
middle of the day the snow
threw a little upon
exposed places.

We occupy the place
of honor in the Cacheim

and a woman bringing
in ^{boiled} seal meat for some
of the men brought us
a small dish of boiled
entrails as a delicacy.
After some hesitation
we tried them and found
it resembled closely tripe.
We had some roasted seal
meat again today and
I can see but little
difference in taste
between it and fair beef.
About the village the
scenery is very pleasant
round topped mountains
covered with spruce
in a belt about their
bases and snow capped
in sharp contrast.
The sea stretches away
to the South and West
and North after sunset

shows its dark profile
along the white sea shore
the light fleecy clouds
lingering about the top
of the higher tops complete
the scene at a distance
While in the village
the genial Dunsinane has
brought everyone from
Andersson and the children
run gleefully about
engaged in various pastimes
while the elder examine
attentively their hunting
gear and prepare for a
~~the~~ seal hunt tomorrow
The women pass back
and forth upon various
errands and scores of
dogs lie about in the sun
or stalk about with curled
up tails looking and growling
defiance at all their kind

while now and then
a lively skirmish breaking
in which outsiders take
an active part without as
much as by your leave.

Opiniy n na ik
Tuesday March 30
Arose at 8 am and
after some delay
the natives awoke and
had their morning
breakfast after which we
got under way just
at sunrise.

We made a short run
from the point near
the village to the point
pointed out by the natives.
The natives were very good
and we left the village
on Kuvik, where we left
our way up, far up the

small bay to our left.
Near the point we were
nearing we entered the bay
a little and upon a
wooded knoll found the
Kuvik Chief encamped in
a large tent. He is here
at present, living upon
Seal Cod and Seal Oil
the former being very
abundant at the mouth
of the Kuvik R. near by.
After tea time we had a
short talk during which
I learned that Colymow
Adams is very numerous
on the Kuvik and as his
(the Chief's) son is going to
the Redoubt I will show
him how to prepare skins
and have offered a good
price for these birds. I have
also arranged to send the

Chief came over to do
trading for me on the
way of Ethnologists about
Rogbee Id.

Leaving the camp we
crossed a short strip of
tundra upon which
some spots already begin
to show from the warm
sunshine of the last few
days. My little foster
brother told me that he would
bring the house from the
glacier, the wood some
brush upon the mountains
where they seek shelter
during the severe winter
weather.

Rounding the point we
reached the above named
village where we were
received by the natives.
Isaac a makimut said

the trader here for the
W. Fur & Trading Co. —
He lives in a frame house
containing stove, stool, table
and other articles of furniture.
At Isaac has been much
with Americans and
freely speaking both
English has learned some
civilized ways.
In the evening I bought some
articles among which a drill
bow and an ivory handled
skin scraper. In the trip
just I have seen of the
kind.

Wednesday March 31 —
Shaktolik

At 8:50 am we left our starting
place and made directly
across the mouth of Norton
Bay to the inner end of the

group of hills capping Shakti
Point.

The road was fine and short
in the shade the temperature
a rope but little above 60°
yet in the sun the water
warm and pleasant and
we enjoyed a pleasant
days journey. Stopping for
tea at 1.30 P.M. at the base
of the above named hills.

Continuing on across the
tundra we saw many tracks
of white-tailed and muskox
for the sea and the tundra
said that these go for
hunting upon the ice in
the young of the smaller
species of seal, which they
kill there.

A few Ermine and Mice
traced were also seen
in one place the mouse

was being trailed by a fox.
After about 10 miles over
the tundra almost directly
south we arrived at the
above named place where
we stopped for the night
at 7.30 P.M. after making
from 30 to 35 miles.

As we were fatigued and
sleepy I postponed buying
until tomorrow morning.

Thursday April 1st Unalakleet

Arose at 4 A.M. and I
bought specimens directly
after we had breakfast and
at sunrise we got under
way and started across the
tundra close by the sea shore
to the mountains where we
stopped for tea at noon in
the house where we slept on our

way up. Bringing some fish
to feed the dogs at night we
went on. The road along
the river, for the rest of the
way was very bad from
fresh snow as the temperature
was below zero in spite of the
clear sky and bright sunshine.
Toward evening we passed
Igavik ~~and a few miles~~
~~where~~ where we were
surprised to see many of
the Inualakleet people
occupying the summer
houses. We stopped for a
moment and learned they
were here fishing some cods
as there was nothing to eat
in Inualakleet.
Proceeding we arrived
at Inualakleet at dark
where we found only a few
people and very little

dog food.

Being fatigued by a hard day
behind our sleds we soon
were sleeping soundly.

Friday, April 2d
Kegiktoiwik
In the morning we were
up early and among other
things learned that some
of the people in Inualakleet
had been obliged to eat their
dogs since we passed, so
short were they of provisions.
I bought only a small number
of specimens here as the ground
has been too well worked before
by native traders of mine
and Mr. Neumann.
About 8:40 a.m. we got off
and as the boat road was
along the beach we followed
the bay around until we
came to the house near

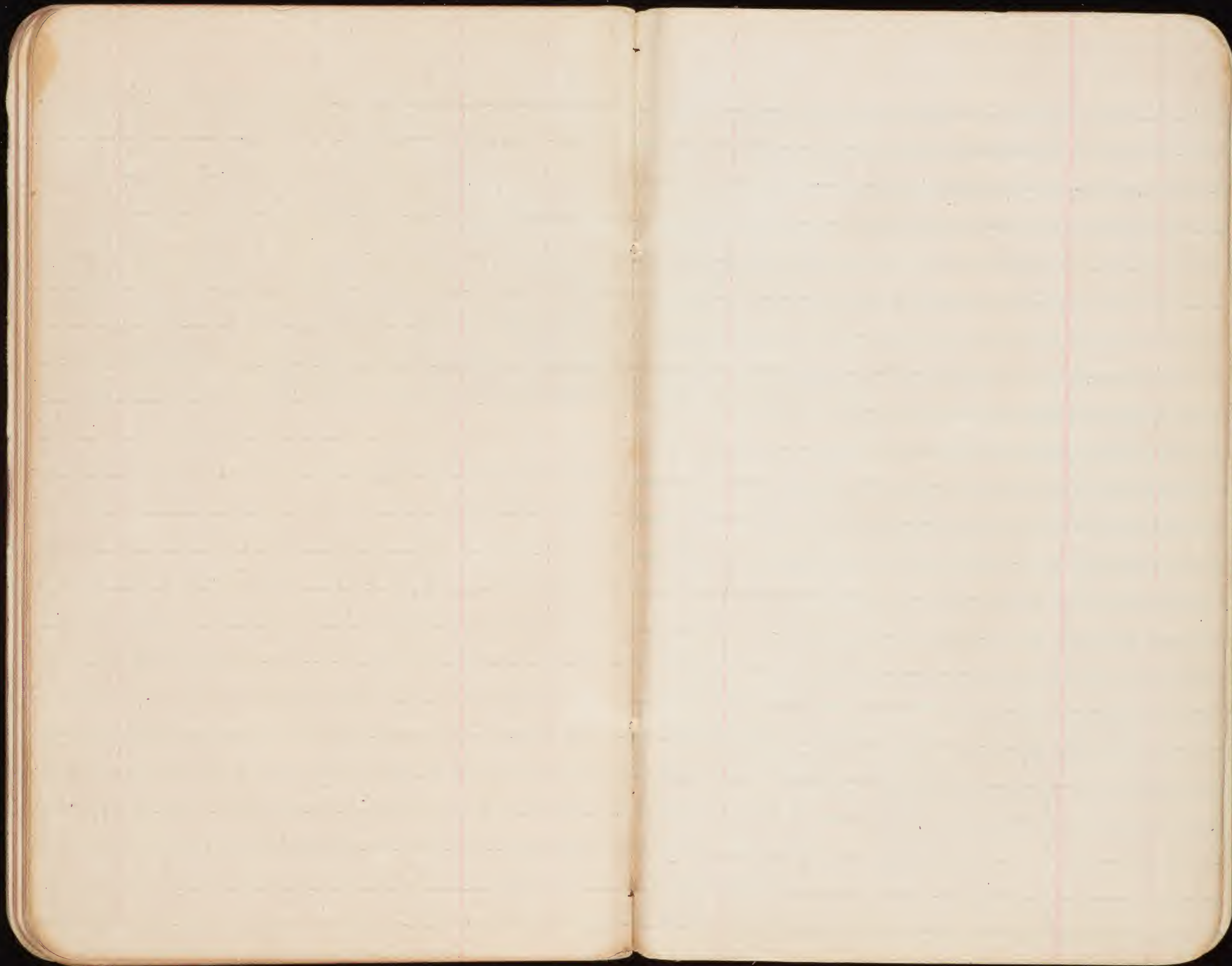
To panika pt. in which
we had slept going up -
Here we found a miserably
poor family living upon
nothing but Tom Cods -
After tea we went on
and rounding the Pt.
made straight across the
bay for Kegiktoiwik over
an excellent road though
our dogs were so poor and
exhausted that they barely
crawled along and we
arrived at our destination
at dark -

Here we found to our trouble
that we could only get a
few fish and a small
piece of seal oil for
our dogs numbering over
40 - We went out and
carefully divided the
small amount out but

so I amishd write that
as we emerged from the
Cashime one of the dogs
seeing me holding my
short pipe in my mouth
made a leap and snapped
the pipe from me at the
same time spraining my
thumb which was holding
the pipe bowl -
We learned that the people
here and at Sh. M. have
just commenced killing
seal and a few Tom Cods
are being caught so that
the hard times are over
although they tell me that
since I have been away
the people about here have
been at the point of starvation

Saturday April 3
St. Michael

Leaving Repiktoiwit early in
the morning we made good
time over a fine road and
about 9.40 A.M. reached
Hetcham's Place where we
stopped for a chat and tea
and then crossing the bay
I ended my trip to the north.



5	7	To the Smith's
10	9	1 string
24	13	Sample for fine stone
5	6	10 yds until for car
10	12	needle case
26	18	
29	27	
9	2	Send Jack 3y
16	11	To my 10 yds
23	16	Calico in
30	21	1/2 M & B. Caps
8	3	
17	15	Long handled tin
24	19	ladle
28		2 gloves & needles
Send Tallyaluk		Sugar, Flour
Vanica's		Send for
Armed rest (for one)		
Send woman for 3 shot		iron, steel scraper

